

SPORTS

HOSTS WIN THROUGH

The USSR captured all first places at the traditional international free wrestling tournament just ended in Tbilisi. The 24th tournament drew guests from Bulgaria, Hungary, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Romania, Poland, the USA and Turkey.

Of the foreign participants only 1984 Olympic winner Bruce Baumgartner of the USA (over 100 kg) made the final. After the test time he and his rival Viktor Zangiyev from Ordzhonikidze were level at 3-3 but the Soviet wrestler had a superior throw to his credit and thus was awarded victory.

Among those who did particularly well is 20-year-old under-21 world champion Leri Khinvelov (under 100 kg) in the final bout he faced 1983 world champion Leningrader Pyotr Nanyov, who made a debut in a heavier division. The young wrestler from Tbilisi showed much composure and power and won.



The USSR beat the USA in the traditional free style wrestling encounter in Yerevan 0-1. ● Murad Karayev (under 67 kg) scoring a clean win over Charley Hend.

Convincing win

In their second match, in Buffalo, the USSR boxing team beat the hosts 0-3.



For basketball cups

The Soviet Central Army men's basketball club beat Italian Bologna 94-81 in a European Champions Cup away game.

Rye's TTT women's club beat Hungarian Tungsan in Budapest 76-56. Serenyova was the winners' top scorer with 18 points.

Krylatskoye taken over by cyclists

Shown in action are participants of a race in an all-Union event now taking place at the Krylatskoye Olympic track in Moscow. Competing are road racers, after the men's and women's winter national track racing championship has ended here.

The programme includes bunch races, pursuit races and the time trials. Boris Vasilyov, 1980 Olympics award winner, now one of the leading Soviet coaches, told an MNI correspondent that track competitions during winter preparation for the summer events are very important for road racers, helping them to restore and develop top-speed endurance and polish their finish sprints. Among the participants are racers competing for spots on the national team, whose main events in the new season will be the Peace Race-85 and the world championship.

Photo by Yuri Tutov

Santana has returned

Noted Brazilian football coach, Tele Santana, who led the nation's team at the World Cup in Spain, has been appointed the national team chief coach after a two-year interval.

After protracted talks with a club in Saudi Arabia where he worked lately, the Brazilian football confederation managed to get him back to Brazil.

On coming to Brazil Santana immediately unveiled his plans of preparation, stating that Brazil will be sure to beat Paraguay and Bolivia and come to Mexico.

I am so optimistic because the backbone of the team are the 1982 team players. I will never give up virtuosos like Zico, Socrates, Falcao, Cerezo, and Junior. They are four years older now but their experience, I am sure, will play a decisive role in the forthcoming games, he told the press.

Vladimir McMILLIN

No one has ever jumped so high...

14-year-old Tanya Konnikova scaled 196 cm at a contest of children-junior sports schools in Minsk. No one in this country has scaled such a height at such an age before. Last year the eighth-grader won the republic schoolchildren's tournament and came second in the national junior tournament.

This season she did well in the all-Union tournament of the "Grasshopper" club in Lenin-

grad, winning a special prize for the best jumping technique. The name Konnikov is well known in the world of sports. Tanya's father, Alexander, was a national 400 m champion, while his wife Lyudmila was on the republican athletic team. Now the father teaches at the Byelorussian Physical Culture Institute and the mother is a school teacher.

Figure skaters going to Scandinavium

This year the Göteborg Scandinavium Palace of Sport is marking its ten-year jubilee. It is remarkable for the lightness and originality of its design. It has welcomed many representative international tournaments, including the European and world championships, and now it has invited Europe's top figure skaters.

The championship due on February 4-9 will attract 105 entrants from 19 nations. The most representative team is from the USSR. Taking part will be many world, European and Olympic champions.



Valentina Lalenkova and Igor Zhlezerovsky won the national overall sprint titles.

On photo: Sergei Fokichev won the 500 m title.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev

Marathon runners gather in Tokyo

The USSR will attend the annual Tokyo International marathon scheduled for February 10 this year.

For Yuri and Valentin Starikov and Pyotr Salykov this will be a debut marathon. While Valentin Starikov is little known to sports fans, his brother Yuri was a silver medalist at the international marathon held last October in Mexico. His teammate Pyotr Salykov also placed second in the 1984 Moscow International Peace Marathon. They are very promising young athletes, said team leader Valentin Knyazhikov. In fact they are preparing for the world and European cups. By the way, the first world cup will be held in Japan, and there is no better trial than the Tokyo marathon, he added.

Sergei YEREMEYEV

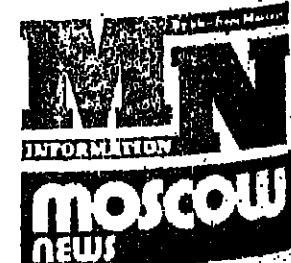
'CLAIM' BY MIROSLAV MECIR

The main sensation of a 24 international tournament in Philadelphia was a successful performance by 20-year-old Czechoslovak tennis player Miroslav Mecir, known to Soviet sports fans by his performance in the European championship in Jumeil in 1983.

Ranked only 61st in the world, he defeated a string of master players, beating already in the second round Sweden's Nyström from the world's top ten, 6-3, 6-7, 6-1. Incidentally, leading Swedish player Mats Wilander went down to little-known American Greg Holmes in the same round.

Next Mecir beat India's top player Ramesh Krishnan 7-5, 6-4 and went on to defeat renowned American Jimmy Connors 6-7, 6-4, 6-3.

Only then did he go down to the world's No. 1 John McEnroe of the USA 3-6, 6-7, 1-6.

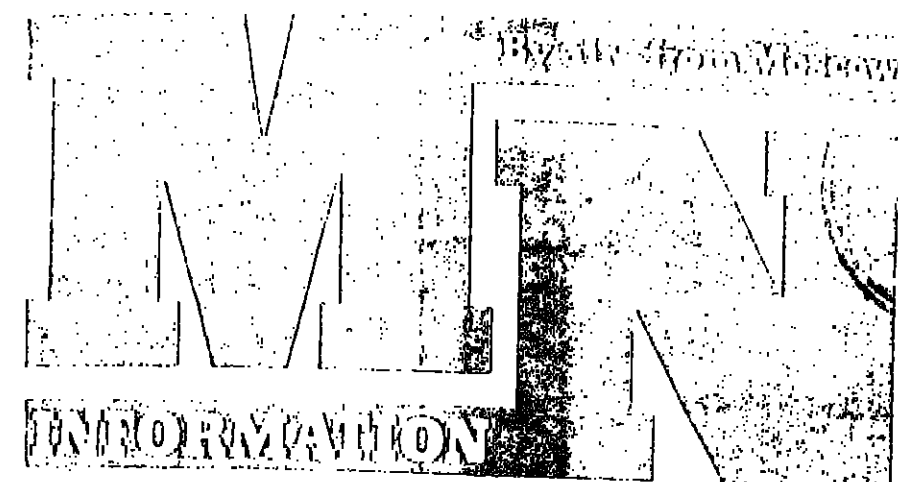


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USSR wants normal relations with USA

Issues in Soviet-American relations, the state of affairs in arms limitation and other international problems were recently discussed at a meeting in the Kremlin between Andrei Gromyko and Senator Charles Mathias, a prominent US political figure.

Andrei Gromyko declared that the Soviet leadership consistently works for normalization of Soviet-US relations, for making them even and stable on the basis of equality, non-interference and respect for each other's legitimate interests.

Of major significance in this respect is the solution of the problem of security, achieving mutually acceptable agreements aimed at preventing the arms race from spreading into outer space, halting it here on the Earth and, in the final analysis, completely eliminating nuclear weapons.

Special emphasis was laid on the dangerous plans to militarize outer space.

At the forthcoming negotiations with the USA on a complex of interconnected issues of space and nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union will act in a constructive and businesslike manner, strictly abiding by all parts of the agreement worked out in Geneva on the subject and aims of the negotiations. The effectiveness of negotiations will depend on whether the American side will show a similar approach.

Charles Mathias spoke in favour of normalizing Soviet-American relations and promoting mutually advantageous cooperation. He pointed out the importance of the forthcoming Soviet-American negotiations on outer space and nuclear weapons.

Isidoro Malmierca Peoli: unanimous in our views

The long-term programme for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Cuba will give a new impetus to our dynamically developing bilateral relations up to the year 2000.

This was stated at a press conference in Moscow by Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, Cuba's Minister of Foreign Affairs, currently on an official friendly visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Assessing his talks with Andrei Gromyko, Isidoro Malmierca noted that there was a broad exchange of views on the vital issues of today, and the complete unanimity in views. At the centre of discussion were questions

relating to the struggle to prevent the threat of a nuclear war, against the arms race and the fight for non-militarization of outer space. During the discussions the Minister said: We came to the conclusion that it was necessary to continue to seek ways for a political settlement to tensions.

Answering questions on the situation in Central America and the Caribbean, the Minister expressed concern over the aggressive policy of the situation in that area. Cuba, he said, highly appreciates the efforts of the Comandante group at finding a political settlement to the problems in Central America.



Soviet figure skaters have swept across the board in the pair skating section at Göteborg.

● Larina Sulaimyova-Oleg Makarov, Yelena Yelova-Oleg Yelov, Veronika Perzhina-Marat Akbarov, on the winners podium.

PEOPLES' FRIENDSHIP UNIVERSITY IS 25



13,000 specialists including doctors, engineers, agronomists and animal husbandry specialists have been trained by the Peoples' Friendship University for developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America within the 25 years of its existence. This period is a short one in the life of a university, but it was enough for its own scientific schools to take shape. The names of many scholars of the University have become

famous both in the Soviet Union and abroad. More than 1,150 people have graduated from the University with Candidate of Science degrees. Half of them are citizens of developing countries.

These facts came to light at the anniversary meeting of the University sponsored by several Soviet public organizations.

The University has made a worthy contribution to the solution of social and economic problems of Third-World countries, Nouri Abdul Razzak, Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization, said in his address.

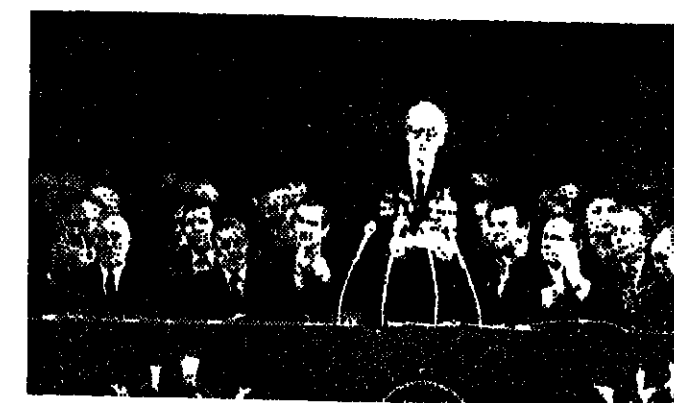
Taking part in the meeting were Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Zimin, prominent Soviet scientists, representatives of public organizations and heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the USSR.

Among the foreign guests was President of the World Peace Council, Ramesh Chandra, and graduates from the University working in various economic, scientific and cultural fields in their countries.

The USSR Council of Ministers sent a message of greetings to the University's teaching staff and students.

The Soviet Union's friendship and all-round cooperation with developing countries are growing stronger from year to year. The advance of these countries along the road of economic and social progress depends, to a considerable extent, on the training of national personnel, reads the message. The Patricia Lumumba Peoples' Friendship University is making a considerable contribution to solving this problem.

The Council of Ministers of the USSR wished the University staff new successes and accomplishments in their noble work for the sake of a happy future for mankind.



Rector of the Peoples' Friendship University Vladimir Stants, D. Sc. (Economics), addressing the meeting. ● The anniversary meeting in progress at the Rossiya Central Concert Hall.

Photos by Andrei Knyazev



Politbureau weekly meeting

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has examined the results of the all-Union socialist emulation of Union and Autonomous Republics, territories, regions, cities, autonomous areas, urban and rural districts, collectives of associations, enterprises, organizations and institutions, collective and state farms for the fulfilment of the State Plan of the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1984.

The working people in industry, agriculture, construction, transport and other sectors registered fresh successes last year in the implementation of the Party's economic policy. The winners of the socialist emulation drive have been awarded the Challenge Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and the YCL Central Committee.

The Politbureau heard reports by Ministers V. Maslennikov, N. Kozlov, N. Vasilyev and V. Polyakov and the Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Production and Technical Servicing (Continued on page 2)

Not to forget the past for the sake of the future

Geneva. As a result of the consultations proposed by the Soviet delegation, the UN Committee on Human Rights unanimously adopted an appeal to the organizations and peoples of the UN Economic and Social Council, now being held in New York, of the holding on May 8 and 9 this year of special treasures in keeping with a resolution of the 39th Session of the UN General Assembly on the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Victory over nazism and fascism in World War II.

Soviet civil aviation in 1985

The second Sunday of every February is celebrated by Soviet aviators as Aeroflot Day. Soviet airlines have turned 62, and this is a good occasion for making some comparisons. The first route of 420 km, opened in 1923 between Moscow and Nizhny Novgorod (now Gorky), was very short indeed by today's standards. Today, the length of Aeroflot routes exceeds one million kilometres. The number of major and giant airports has been growing steadily since 1923. Today, more than 5,000 cities and settlements are connected by regular flights.

According to Ivan Vain, Deputy Minister of the USSR Civil Aviation, who spoke at a press conference in Moscow, marking Aeroflot Day, the airlines carried 112 million passengers and three million tonnes of cargo in 1984.

Soviet airlines IL-86, TU-134, IL-62, and TU-154, which boast of high-speed and comfort fly to 120 cities in 97 foreign countries. Soviet airports, in

turn, receive the planes of 27 foreign air companies. The USSR is party to intergovernmental agreements under which flights are made to 103 countries. We are for mutually beneficial contacts, Ivan Vain said in answer to a question about the prospects for flights between the USSR and USA. Through no fault of ours the flights have been discontinued. We are prepared to resolve the issues positively. Preparations towards 12th World Festival of Youth and Students are now in full swing. As was the case with the Moscow 1980 Olympics, Aeroflot will be the official carrier of the Festival's guests and participants. Transportation plans in connection with the festival are currently being revised and for this it is imperative to know the number of participants, as well as from what countries and arrival and departure dates. This is being done in close cooperation with the Festival's Soviet Preparatory Committee.

Konstantin MAZIN

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Position of strength reiterated

Washington. President Reagan recently made a traditional address in both houses of the Congress on the State of the Union.

Outlining his foreign policy he spoke of the adherence of the United States to the search for just and verifiable agreements which would lower the risk of war and reduce nuclear arsenals. He, however, declared that his administration would approach this issue from the position of strength which, apparently, lacks any perspective.

Reagan specifically demanded that the legislators approve wholesale the administration's military programmes envisaging further build-up in strategic offensive weapons and other mass annihilation weaponry, above

all new MX intercontinental ballistic missiles. The president lavishly insisted on his plans to militarize outer space, demagogically maintaining that the "star war" programme embarked upon by his administration is aimed at preventing war in the skies and on earth and even at saving the whole of mankind.

Such assertions, contradicting elementary logic, were apparently needed by the president to put down the wave, mounting both in the country and abroad, of indignation at his outer space militarization plans which are extremely lethal to mankind. The chief executive had to admit though that these plans had not met with "due understanding" anywhere in the world.

U.S.-ISRAEL: STRATEGIC ALLIANCE

Washington. The US press continues commenting on the concluded visit of Yitzhak Rabin, Minister of Defence of Israel, to the United States, during which he met US President Reagan, Secretary of State, Shultz, and Secretary of Defense, Weinberger.

According to reports during these meetings the aides discussed the expansion of US-Israeli action in that region on the basis of the memorandum, signed earlier, on mutual understanding in strategic cooperation between the two countries. It is noted that the USA and Israel emphasized the unity of foreign political aims and tasks in the Middle East. The United States, the US press notes, decided to grant Israel about 2,000 million dollars in the 1986 fiscal year for the so-called military aid, but in reality for the further arming of Tel Aviv.

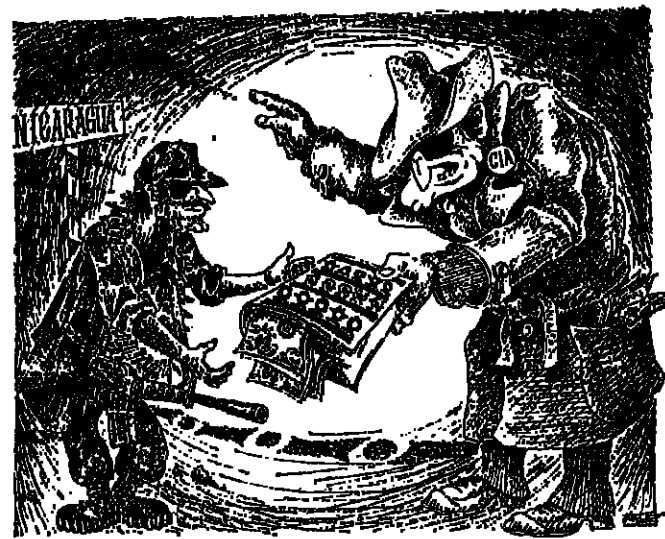
Among the political questions discussed during the US-Israeli talks the press stresses the statement by US leaders on their negative attitude towards the convocation of an international peace conference on the Middle

East. As an alternative to such a conference the Americans agreed with the plan of Israel on changing the alignment of forces in the region in its favour. The plan is to strengthen the positions of the USA and Israel in the Arab world parallel with the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

FACTS and EVENTS

● Soviet planes, helicopters and trucks have already delivered into Ethiopia over 17,000 tonnes of various freight for drought victims. Besides, nearly 80,000 people have been moved from the affected areas to new places.

● The population of France stood at 55,061,000, as of January 1, 1985, reports the National Institute of statistics and economic research. It noted that population growth rate in the past year amounted to 0.4 per cent, one of the highest in Western Europe.



A manual with bookmarks.

Drawing by Konstantin Rybalko

FOR OUTER SPACE WITHOUT ARMS

Los Angeles. A conference of the Physicians for Social Responsibility, an authoritative organization, being held in this biggest city of California, is attended by prominent American scientists who strongly protest against the Reagan administration's dangerous plans to spread the arms race to outer space.

The realization of these plans, it is pointed out in the documents, drafted for the confer-

ence, will bring about another spiral of the arms race and further aggravate international tensions. The only effective way of averting a global catastrophe is through serious, constructive talks with the Soviet Union, the documents say.

Scientists from Britain, the FRG, Mexico and the USSR arrived to take part in the Los Angeles conference.

Appeal to countrymen

Phnom Penh. Thousands of people from reactionary groups voluntarily went over to the revolution and are now full-fledged citizens of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, contribute to the restoration and building of the country, reads the appeal published here. It was made by National Council of the United Front of National Development and Defence of Kampuchea to the countrymen who are

still held back by the leaders of the Khmer reaction abroad. The people who have liberated themselves from the bloody Pol-Pot yoke, reads the appeal, are building a new life. The Kampuchean are fully determined to defend the gains of the revolution, the sorties of the counter-revolutionaries against the people's government will be dealt a still more destructive rebuff, notes the document.

DEMONSTRATION PUNISHMENT OF NEW ZEALAND

Washington. The Reagan administration is very much irritated with the refusal of the New Zealand Government to allow the American warships with nuclear weapons on board to enter the country's ports. Having accused David Lange's government of alleged "violation of allied commitments", a White House spokesman said that as a "first step" in a series of "retaliatory measures" the USA refused to participate in joint Sea Eagle-85 naval games, together with New Zealand and Australia. He stressed that the question regarding "further steps" is being studied.

In this way, the Reagan administration intends to subject New Zealand to a "demonstration punishment". In the first place Washington is concerned with the fact that the firm stand of New Zealand would arouse a kind of "chain reaction". We hope, US State Department spokesman stressed, that our reply to New Zealand would serve as a signal to other countries: they will have to pay for the refusal "to cooperate with the USA".

The USA is threatening Wellington with "measures of retribution". The White House spokesman made it clear that different sanctions, including those in trade sphere, could be applied against New Zealand.

Politbureau weekly meeting

(Continued from page 1) of Agriculture, L. Khilron, on preparations for the spring sowing.

The Politbureau supported measures worked out by the appropriate state and trade union bodies aimed at expanding services offered to Soviet citizens by Intourist organizations.

It considered and approved a report on the work done in 1984 by the Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee. Noting the Committee's active work, the Politbureau stressed the need to further ensure Party and state discipline in all spheres of economic, social and cultural construction, strict observance by Communist Party life, and perseverance of work along these lines by the Party's control bodies in the centre and in the localities.

Democracy Seoul-style

Tokyo. According to reports from Seoul, well-known political leader of South Korean opposition, Kim-Dae Jung, who is in exile, was beaten by police at the International Kyungju-Si Airport. Tens of thousands of people came to meet Kim-Dae Jung who returned after two years of emigration. When he and his party approached the building of the airport, "limbs of the law" started beating them. Then Kim-Dae Jung was driven home under forced guard and placed under house arrest.

The Chun Doo Hwan clique punishes "repressions" on opponents of the regime on the pretext of a farce of general elections for the National Assembly scheduled for February 12. On Thursday, Seoul secret police placed 20 prominent opposition leaders under house arrest.

The situation on Israeli-occupied areas is becoming more and more volatile as local residents demand an end to Zionist high-handedness and the return to Arabs of their seized lands. Curfew has been imposed on El Bira, the Palestinian refugee camp at Al Amri and Ad Dikhelba (the West Bank of the Jordan River) as well as on other populated areas. Palestinians are being subjected to mass-scale arrests.

● Israeli troops involved in a search in Ramallah.

Photo by AP-TASS

Agca changes testimony

New York. An interview granted E. Biagi, a well-known Italian TV journalist, by the Turkish terrorist, by the Turkish terrorist, M. Ali Agca, now serving a life sentence for attempting to assassinate Pope John Paul II, is a new proof of the mendacity of accusations advanced by the Italian judicial bodies against S. Antonio, a Bulgarian citizen.

Parts of the tape-recorded interview dealing with the circum-

stances of the attempt were subjected to censorship by the authorities. However, the Rome correspondent of the ABC TV company reports with reference to well-informed sources, that Ali Agca now denies that Bulgaria instructed him to kill the Pope. This is a substantial departure from his previous statements.

According to well-informed persons, the correspondent goes

Under the guise of foreign aid

Washington. The White House is using the so-called foreign aid programmes to ensure US military-strategic interests overseas. Allocations of 14,800 million dollars, envisaged by the 1985 fiscal year, are meant, in the first place, to support the foreign policy aims of the administration.

As before, the lion's share of this sum — 9,400 million dollars — goes to strengthen the military build-up of regimes "friendly" to Washington, Israel,

the main strategic ally of the USA in the Middle East, will be the recipient of the biggest American military aid.

Considerable sums will be allocated to reactionary regimes, above all those in Central America, in which national liberation movement is gaining momentum. Aid to El Salvador has been increased to 480 million dollars.

Simultaneously with increases in the amount of military aid to US allies by 800 million dollars compared with the current fiscal year — the administration has considerably cut down allocations for economic aid programme, in particular, to the poorest countries in Africa. This fact fully exposes the hypocrisy of the White House, which is masquerading under so-called assistance to developing countries in different regions.

Japanese press on Sino-American military contacts

Tokyo. According to Japanese newspapers reports a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry has declared at a press briefing in Peking that China and the USA were continuing discussions on the entry of American warships to the ports of the People's Republic of China. The newspapers note in this connection that, during the official visit of General John W. Vessey, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to China last month, there were reports about concluded agreement on such entries, as well as supplies of naval weapons and equipment for the Chinese Navy. It was also reported that this agreement was to be legalized during the visit to Peking of a US naval delegation which included Melvyn R. Parley, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Engineering and Systems, and Admiral S. White, head of one of Pentagon's boards which had arrived in Peking late in January.

The visit of the US naval delegation headed by M. Parley, writes the newspaper "Sankai Shinbun" was somehow surprised by secrecy as the Chinese press kept mute about it, whereas the visit of General Vessey to China was given wide coverage. The paper says that this had been agreed upon with the Americans, but mounting military contacts between the USA and China arouse ever greater concern in Asian countries, as well as in Japan.

EJECTING STREPTOCOCCUS

It is known that tooth decay is caused by streptococci. These microbes adhere to the teeth and then convert sugar into tooth-destroying acid.

American press reports say that scientists, with the help of genetic engineering, removed the substance which converts sugar into acid, obtained its harmless "cousin" which they deposited in the mouth of rats. The result is positive. The new strands of streptococcus have ejected their harmful "relative" from the mouth.

UNKNOWN MINERAL IN REFUSE HEAP

The Paris Mineralogy Museum has learned with interest about an unusual mineral found in one of the refuse heaps in a mining town of Kopalak, USSR, and named after the town "Kopalak".

Scientists working for the 11 men state preserve had special reasons for studying local refuse heaps. They believed that under the influence of hot gases produced by coal burning, underneath new minerals unknown to science, may form. A group

on to say, Agca told the Italian TV journalist: In shooting at the Pope I was not carrying out anyone's instructions, I acted on my own. The Italian authorities, reads the report, are now faced with one problem: the case against Antonio is based almost completely on the statements of Agca. However, if he goes on changing his evidence it will be difficult to make a case against accused at the trial which starts in May.

Earlier Italian investigators had repeatedly stated the mendacity of statements made by the Turkish terrorist and the complete lack of basis for his "testimony" on everything concerning the circumstances of the attempt on the Pope's life.

AFRICA TO HAVE REHABILITATION INSTITUTE

Arusha (Tanzania). An international meeting recently held here decided to set up an African Rehabilitation Institute.

Its main aim will be to assist African countries in the implementation of comprehensive aid programmes for disabled populations.

A press release issued by the OAU Secretariat notes that this continental coordination centre has become necessary because of the growing number of disabled people in Africa, which is now nearly fifty million.

Assistance to the disabled will only be possible if international organizations coordinate efforts.

Science and technology

headed by B. Chesnokov, Doctor of Science (Mineralogy) has found brilliant-red crystals — the new mineral lying close to the sites where chlorine-containing gases escape into the air.

The discovery of this mineral was greatly assisted by school-children from Kopalak, and to commemorate their native town the mineral was named after it. Recently, specimens of the mineral were sent to the Paris Mineralogy Museum.

OF INTEREST

Music and treasure

Can music help find treasure? It can. One night, Joseph Tayandi, a resident of Belgium, could not fall asleep for a long time. Music in the neighbouring flat was playing too loud. Having lost all patience, Tayandi started banging against the wall in vain. He snatched a heavy hammer and repeated his efforts. He grew so frantic that he began to pull off the wall. Another bang, and a couple of bricks dropped to the floor and, together with them, a hidden treasure — silver coins and valuable jewelry. Tayandi, already wide awake, could not believe his eyes.

Now he declares that the tape recorder in the neighbour's apartment was playing very good music. Indeed!

A girl from jungles

The Indonesian Antara press agency reported that a 15-year-old girl had been found in the jungles of southern Sumatra. She was thought to have died seven years ago.

The girl whose name is Im-lai was found by hunters who first took her for an orang-utan. Incidentally, the place where she was spotted is of a distance of only 10 kilometres from her native home.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

BOOKKEEPING OF IMPERIALISM

This is how L. Koryavin, IZVESTIA's correspondent in Washington, dubbed the draft Pentagon budget for 1986 which the White House has submitted to the Congress.

A closer look at the new budget reveals that the US administration continues its course towards militarization of the country, the author stresses.

Moreover, the financial requirements of the Pentagon turn out to be 20,000 million dollars higher than last year's. It was allocated 313,700 million dollars. The document presented by Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger at a press conference at the Pentagon — again the main appropriator of the US Federal budget — reiterated the positions of the administration first declared five years ago and which underlines the militaristic policy of the White House. However, this time the Pentagon document has a new chapter which is rather significant, Koryavin writes. It is called "The Initiative in Strategic Defense". This is how in the USA they term the administration's plan to militarize outer space. Hiding themselves under the false statement of the "research" nature of the extension of US military plans into circumterrestrial orbits, Pentagon officials will be given the opportunity to station in outer space first-strike weapons with the approval of the new budget.

ENVIOUS RECKLESSNESS

The Belgian Prime Minister Martens' assertion that Western Europe needs "a space umbrella" is commented on by V. Chernyshev in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

It is indeed an envious recklessness for a statesman and absolute lack of responsibility for the fate of his country. One could hardly believe that Martens does not understand the gist of Washington's scheming — to build up first-strike capability and simultaneously develop a system for saving America — America alone — from retaliatory blow. Neither does he lack knowledge of the strategic conceptions of the US administration, that is planning to wage nuclear wars far away from America and above all in Europe, of the conceptions which doom West Europeans to the position of nuclear and later "space" hostages of the United States.

Washington and a number of its NATO allies, the author points out, prefer that Brussels demonstrate "Atlantic solidarity" and immediately fulfil the missile deployment programme. That's probably why it occurred to Prime Minister Martens to put pressure to bear on invisible opponents: should we accept American missiles "out of solidarity"? Washington will be obliged to protect us with an anti-missile umbrella. However, the trick is quite clear: to camouflage the debates on American missiles with the one concerning an "umbrella" for Western Europe.

AFRICA AND THE WEST

FAO (the UN Food and Agriculture Organization) has circulated a report on hunger in Africa, stressing that the situation on the continent continues to be critical and that urgent international help is needed. PRAVDA's observer, I. Terzin writes. Capitalist countries have made a publicly show of their promise to provide 44 million tonnes of food aid, yet less than half of what was promised has so far been delivered. The author believes that drought is not the only cause of hunger in Africa. No less scouring are the profits pumped out of Africa by multinationals. Between 1980 and 1983 American corporations alone squeezed over 4,000 million dollars out of the continent. Thus African countries become increasingly poor. That is why when the neoconservative policy towards Africa was aggravated by natural disaster, the food crisis has assumed catastrophic proportions.

The African tragedy underscores the need to halt the arms race, the author writes. The money thus saved will make it possible to solve the global problems facing mankind, including eradication of hunger in Africa.

BIOLOGICAL IMPERATIVE

Publicist Vitaly Kobyshev writes in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA about the fact that more and more authoritative statesmen are speaking out in favour of lasting peace. Very remarkable in this respect, he believes, was the conference "For Peace and Disarmament" which took place the other day in Athens. Addressing the participants, the former prime minister of Canada Pierre Trudeau said that the need to light for nuclear disarmament is a biological imperative.

These are voices of realists rather than waiting pacifists, of those who are aware of the fact that the time has come in human history when, in order to survive, mankind should change not only military doctrines to dismiss the ideas of "deterrence", "détente", "military superiority", but mentality itself. We know about the force of inertia and understand that such a change is not easy. But we also know that if men cannot change their mentality voluntarily, as the peculiarities and circumstances will make them think anew. Otherwise, everything will be bad, so bad — for all of us that it would be better not to go into detail, the author concludes.

WHO WRITES QUICKER?

Preparations have started towards the 28th Congress of the International Federation of Short-hand and Typewriting to be held in the Bulgarian capital, Sofia, this July. The first Congress was held in 1887 in London and was attended by 135 delegates from eleven countries. While the latest, which took place in Lucerne, Switzerland, attracted nearly a thousand people from all continents. One of the aims of the Sofia Congress is to demonstrate the important role of shorthand, typewriting, and the most up-to-date office equipment. A number of the Congress will decide who in the world's quickest typist and shorthand writer.

VIEWPOINT

FAR EAST: WAR GAMES WITH A DIFFERENCE

These days the south of the Korean Peninsula is in the grips of "war". There is war in inverted commas going on here because the salvos being fired are blank. The coast of South Korea is being stormed by a 200-thousand-strong and more host reinforced by the US 7th Fleet, plus multitudes of fighters and bombers stationed on American bases in Japan and Guam.

Such is the scale of the US-South Korean manoeuvres, code-named Team Spirit-85 which started on February 1 and are expected to last for several months. Their objective is to practise landings on the peninsula from sea, air and to deliver a "preventive" nuclear blow.

The sponsors of these large-scale military games (and some people in Japan too) prefer to call them "defensive" in an attempt to justify the participation of Japanese "observers". But [and this is a meaningful "but"]

who threatens the USA and South Korea? What is the "threat from the north" that is constantly bragged about? The leadership of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has, perhaps, not invited Washington and Seoul to enter hostile negotiations. We should only add that the current military exercises have torpedoed the accord reached by Pyongyang and Seoul on resuming negotiations on economic issues and arranging a meeting of Red Cross representatives.

Team Spirit-85 also tell another story: Washington policymakers never want to see the artificial wall, erected as a result of US occupation of the south of the peninsula during World War II and dividing Korea into two, dismantled. South Korea is assigned the role of the main US stronghold in the Far East.

Let us recall that since Reagan took his seat in the White House

the number of American troops stationed in South Korea has reached 40 thousand men, and 2.5 thousand more are expected to join them within the next two years. The corps will acquire new military hardware, including tanks, missiles and combat planes. The thousand nuclear weapon units already deployed there will be supplemented by Pershings, cruise missiles, neutron and chemical weapons.

In 1978, a Joint US-South Korean Military Command was set up with an American general as its head. Via this joint command the Pentagon has, in fact, begun to hold tight the 600-thousand-strong Seoul army. This is evident from the Team Spirit exercises.

Washington arms the puppet army and has set aside 9,000 million dollars to modernize it during 1982-84. This is to cover the cost of advanced warplanes including those capable of carrying nuclear charges; missiles

air defence systems; tank killers, and other military hardware.

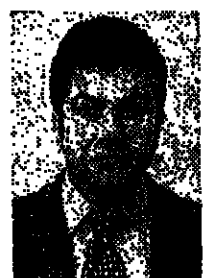
Why are Japanese "observers" attending Team Spirit-85? They are to analyse the cooperation of Japanese troops with Americans and South Koreans. And this is a first step towards the US-hatched plan for the Washington-Seoul-Tokyo alliance. Premier Nakasone has on more than one occasion signalled Japan's readiness to join.

In Washington they make no bones about the Korean Peninsula being viewed as a potential theatre for a "limited" nuclear war. Therefore the "Redong Shinmun" newspaper (published in North Korea) is quite right by maintaining that "these exercises create a volatile situation in Asia and the region".

If the USA and its allies were truly concerned over their security and favoured a better situation in the whole of Asia and the Pacific, they would have chosen another path. The Soviet Union repeatedly appealed to the parties concerned to establish trust measures and, for understanding to be achieved, to hold bilateral or multilateral negotiations. However, the pencil Soviet initiatives continue to be unheeded.

The military preparations undertaken by the USA in the Far East via its junior partners are aimed against socialist countries. But they are no less dangerous for other countries which do not want to come under Washington's domination.

Igor DANILIN



Round the Soviet Union

SEVERE FROSTS, UNUSUAL EVEN FOR NORTHERN REGIONS OF KAZAKHSTAN, HAVE NOT LOWERED THE CONSTRUCTION RATE OF THE PETROPAVLOVSK-KOKCHETAV-YSSELINGOVSK-PELOREUM PRODUCTS CONDUIT. The Kokchetav-Makinsk line — the second section of this conduit stretching for 140 km, has been commissioned.

THE ASSEMBLING OF THE MAIN BLOCK OF THE YARTSEY DIESEL ENGINES PLANT FOR THE ZIL PRODUCTION ASSOCIATION HAS STARTED IN YARTSEVO (Smolensk Region of the Russian Federation).

THE BYELORUSSIAN POLESYE IS BEING TURNED INTO AN AREA OF INTENSIVE CORN-FARMING AND LIVESTOCK BREEDING. Land reclamation specialists recently completed the transfer of 5,500 hectares of lands (formerly marshes) to the Lenin state farm.

LAND RECLAMATION SPECIALISTS IN NORTHERN OSSETIA ARE TURNING ARID LANDS AT THE FOOTHILLS OF THE TEREK MOUNTAIN RANGE INTO A ZONE OF GUARANTEED HARVESTS. The construction of the Elkhovsk truck-canal — the biggest in the North Caucasus — will soon be completed here. The waters of the swift Terek will flow along the canal to the fields of Northern Ossetia and Kabardino-Balkaria.

CENTRALIZED SERVICING OF MACHINERY HAS BEEN SET UP IN ALL WATER MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATIONS IN LVOV REGION (THE UKRAINE) with the commissioning of an enterprise in Sokal concluding the creation of a service base. The expansion of facilities, industrialization of machine and tractor repairs have helped to considerably raise the pace and quality of work.

ART INSTITUTE IN VILNIUS



Many graduates of the Lithuanian State Art Institute have gained considerable experience. Among them are sculptor Godiminas Jokubonis, architect Vytautas Cekauskas and Vytautas Brodskis — all Lenin Prize winners, and artist St.

Ila Veiverys, USSR State Prize winner. The institute's Rector Vincentas Gecas, a famous painter, is also its former student.

Of course, not everyone can become an artist and it is not so easy to come by real talent among young people. People who enrol in this institute are mainly those who consider themselves talented. Their capabilities become distinct at the 10-year school, where drawing is taught from the first form. Those who have talent for art attend children's art schools where, under the guidance of experienced specialists, they study after their lessons at general schools. There are ten such art schools in Lithuania and the institute is their patron. So, the teachers of the institute get to know their future students when they are still pupils.

The main exam is taken in drawing and this determines the future artist. Naturally, general competence, knowledge of history and other subjects are also taken into consideration. For future artists, a perfect knowledge of history and theory of art is obligatory. A graduate specializing in any field should master the foundations of realistic drawing. Composition is an important subject for every student.

On the other hand, sculptors must know the principles of easel, decorative and monumental sculpture; the technology of processing granite, wood, metal and other materials. Apart from non-optimal subjects, specialists in scenography study the fundamentals of directing, histrionics and stage technology, history of everyday life, of cosmetics and other special subjects.

The main thing is that theory and practice always go together. Therefore, quite a few undergraduate theses and graduation works of students are used in everyday life.

At one of the institute's studios.

Karaganda's underground gallery

The 50th Anniversary of the October Revolution colliery near Karaganda (a regional capital in the north-east of Kazakhstan) is stepping up its output without moving into fresh horizons. Here, development of the upper productive seam situated right

beneath the city has started. Introduction of new technologies has facilitated the hewing of galleries without causing a harm to industrial structures, housing estates, and urban communications.

The miners have started producing coal using a method of

small cells. As soon as coal has been taken out of some of these, a mortar or clay and sand, is pumped into the cavities, while the miners will begin to remove coal from the neighbouring section.

This year, they plan in this way to realize two million tonnes of coal, which is just like commissioning a major new mine.

Power transmission line for BAM

Pylons of a 220 kV power transmission line being built between Blerkan and Pavlat, the eastern stretch of the Bialai-Amur Railway project, have reached a mountainous area in the most complicated section of the Turan Range. Pylons will be set up in the mountains and cables suspended with the help of helicopters. Then the line will cross marshes and numerous lakes.

Linking the line between Komsomolsk-on-Amur and Tynda with an energy ring in the Far East, the new line will make it possible to ensure stable supplies of electricity to all the railway stations in the eastern wing of the BAM project and to speed up the development of the economy of the region. Here, saw mills, industrial enterprises and agricultural complexes are being set up.

New turbogenerators

Work has been completed at the Electroba association of Leningrad on the development of pilot turbogenerators. The new generators, ranging from 63,000 to 800,000 kilowatts, are expected to be more efficient and need 10-40 per cent less metal. They will be used as a standard unit to replace the present diversity of electric generators produced at different enterprises of the country.

Further improvement in turbogenerators is connected with the use of superconductivity. Thanks to this it will be possible to cut unit power and reduce the mass and size of generators by 2-3 times.

The first pilot 20 MW cryogenic generator is already operating in Leningrad. Another cryogenic machine, 15 times more powerful, is now being made to be followed by 1,000 MW turbogenerator, whose winding will be cooled to temperatures close to absolute zero.

WHAT MAKES ABKHAZIAN OLD PEOPLE LOOK SO YOUNG?

It may be that social factors and purely national cultural traditions (apart from biological, economic or genetic factors) promote long life. It is common knowledge that among the people of the Caucasus representatives of the older generation are particularly honored and respected. Such a tradition, existing for many generations, has long been stimulating the preservation of physical alertness and spiritual cheerfulness among the people of particularly advanced age in the Caucasus. Perhaps, that is why elderly people live longer there and lead a much more active life than those living in places where cultural traditions are different. This hypothesis (it was called gerontophilia or loving old folks) was checked by Soviet ethnographers studying the way old people live in Abkhazia, an autonomous republic in the Caucasus, where there is an especially great number of centenarians. They came to the same conclusions, writes the magazine ZNANIYA-SILA, showing the unique gerontophilic orientation of the Abkhazian culture. Researchers believe, however, that the cultural tone, favourable for old age groups, is probably, not simply in outward respect surrounding them nor in the fact that actual authority belongs to them. Perhaps, more important is the gradualness regulated by the tradition, outward inconspicuousness with which the older generation passes on social functions to younger people, retaining the full sensation of their own significance and prestige in the affairs of their kin and kith.

It is very important that not only old age per se becomes prestigious in the Abkhaz culture but its combination with physical and intellectual activity. Gerontophilia, Abkhazian elders take thorough care of their appearance, persistently reserve for themselves certain types of labour and also physical and social activities. Their efforts are fully appreciated, supported and sometimes advertised by the younger people. Stories about centenarians who ride horses, chop trees in the forest, shoot and hunt directly at large game who act as host-masters and even marry and have children, are not mere legends for journalists and literary researchers. This is a moral, though, strongly folklorized, climate of culture which stimulates and even makes the older generation of Abkhazians demonstrate in every way its vigour and activity.

Places to visit

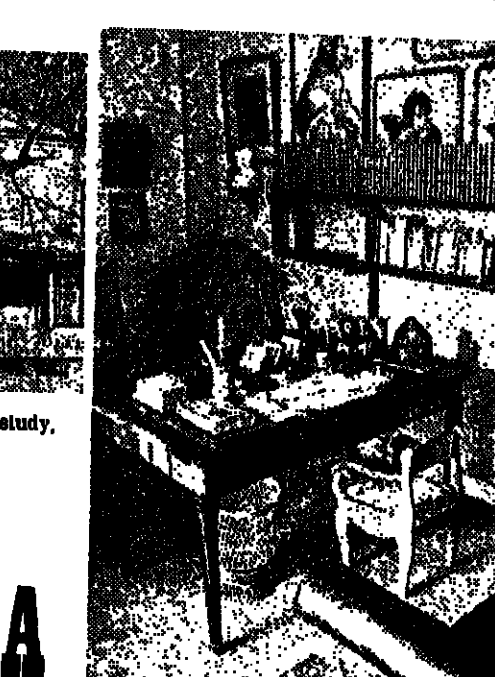


Leo Tolstoy's house-museum. The writer's study.

YASNAYA POLYANA

"He who wants to understand a poet must visit his native land", the great Goethe wrote. People come in an endless flow to Yasnaya Polyana from all corners of the USSR and other countries of the world. They wish to get a better idea of Leo Tolstoy. Walking in the lime alleys, past ponds, tall birch trees and crafty century-old oaks, they see a beautiful corner of Russia as it was at Tolstoy's time. Once Tolstoy confessed: Without Yasnaya Polyana it is difficult for me to understand Russia and feel my relationship with it.

Yasnaya Polyana is one of the biggest memorial museums in the country. It consists of 20 buildings: the house in which the writer lived, an outbuilding and ancillary structures. Every thing that surrounded Tolstoy in his home has been preserved: a kerosene lamp in a corner where "serious conversations" were conducted, one of the first photographs sent to him by Edison, a Voltaire chair in which he sat listening to music. There are paintings by famous artists, Che, Sorov, Kramskoi, Repin, on the walls. On the book shelves one sees autographed works by



Turgenev, Chekhov, Bunin, Gorky. Tolstoy was born in Yasnaya Polyana. He spent his youth in it. He began to write there. He became world famous while he was living in the estate. There he wrote his immortal novels: "War and Peace" and "Anna Karenina".



An inkpot and a pen used by Leo Tolstoy while writing his world-famous novels.

Chekhov's orchard comes back to life

Blackbirds and jays have returned to Chekhov's reconstructed orchard, and pishad woodpeckers are again pecking at the boles of acacias, after old trees outside the Yalta house-museum of the great writer were given a new lease on life.

The people who gave this picturesque corner its pristine appearance were aided by "conversations" given by Anton Chekhov himself, who once said: "For literature, I would have become a gardener by all means." From his writing pads, letters and photographs one may come to the conclusion that he planted the orchard in accordance with all the rules of the art. Apart from fruit-bearing trees the orchard had a dead-end cedar, a Babylon weeping willow, and cypresses. There were also ash trees, fig trees, magnolias, Indian lilac, and a fan-palm.

OF INTEREST

Wardrobe for posterity

Can you imagine a wardrobe containing 45 thousand national costumes? Add to this nearly one hundred thousand various objects and remember that the State Ethnography Museum of the Estonian SSR has preserved for posterity a total of 780 thousand items of national costumes. As a result you will get the "liguro" portrait of one of the world's richest museums of ethnography which has been operating for seventy-five years in the city of Tartu.

Young specialists' councils

There are 260 councils of young specialists in the Ukrainian mines. These councils help graduates of higher schools to adapt themselves speedily to production, display their abilities in the introduction of new machinery and technology. More than 7,000 budding engineers are working under the supervision of these councils.

A council may recommend the promotion of a young engineer to a higher and more important post, and the manage-

ment of the given enterprise usually pays heed to the council's opinion. One such case concerned 25-year-old Sergei Shulov who recently graduated from an ore mining institute. He has been appointed chief mechanic of a big mine (No. 29) in Donetsk. Taking this decision the Ministry of Coal Industry of the Ukraine took into consideration the abilities the young specialist had displayed within a brief period of time working as an ordinary engineer.

BLACKSMITHS IN TALLINN

Restoration work in the historic part of Tallinn, capital of Soviet Estonia, has assumed large proportions. In the process of work it became necessary to restore the metal decorations of old houses, which are part and parcel of Baltic medieval architecture as well as metal openwork patterns and ornaments decorating forged gates, the view frames above porches and doors.

Craftsmen carry out this work with the help of historians and

artists, whose endeavours are reflected in the book "Decorative Forging in Tallinn". The Tallinn Architecture Institute, headed by V. Konep, the chief custodian of stocks of the Tallinn municipal museum, Nora Raba, another woman-artist working with metal, deals directly with the revival of Estonia's ancient art. She not only knows the secrets of decorative forging but also trains the youth in artistic metalwork.

OCEANARIUM FOR ANIMAL THEATRE

A decision has been taken to build the world's biggest oceanarium in Moscow's Olympic Prospekt close to the famous Olympic sports complex.

Very popular in this country is the V. Durov animal theatre. (The Durovs are a very old Russian dynasty of circus actors who started their career in the last century.) Millions of people have attended performances by their animal and birds. Very soon the capacity of this unique theatre will considerably expand. The theatre's deputy director V. Borisov gives a few hints:

The oceanarium, as part of our theatre, will be a most unusual project. It will have two pools — one with an auditorium for 300 audiences, while the other will have a seating capacity of one thousand. Our trainers will work hand in hand with researchers of the USSR Academy of Sciences. We intend to mount a grand show, involving dolphins, killer whales, pinnipeds and other sea animals.

Soon, too, construction of our third premises will begin. Our elephants and giraffes will re-

Science and technology

PLASMATRON FOR REINFORCED CONCRETE

A flame-like jet left a plasmatron and struck against a reinforced concrete slab. A few moments later its surface became smooth and gleaming, not unlike a ceramic one. This is how a new installation was developed and tested in Leningrad works.

Conventional reinforced concrete intended for housing construction soon starts absorbing moisture from the air, and the walls become grey and wet. However, this disadvantage can be easily overcome with the new installation. Exposed to a 7,000° jet produced by the plasmatron the slabs acquire a layer several centimetres thick which makes the slabs more robust, waterproof and eye-appealing. In addition, it can be painted.

The advantages of the new slabs can already be seen in a new housing development in Leningrad where ceramic tiles are no more used.

A flow-line production method for concrete processing is currently being developed for the low-temperature environment characteristic of Siberia, where construction materials need more stringent requirements.

GISSAR HEARS

THE EARTH

Selsmologs of Tajikistan in Union republic in Central Asia recently penetrated in the depth of Balalag mountain ridge to listen to the Earth's pulse with less hindrance. Two cross galleries 200 metres long were hewn in the mountain and a special equipment was installed there to observe underground tremors of 5 to 9 magnitudes on the Mercalli intensity scale.

This was the concluding step in establishing the selsmogeophysical observatory "Gissar" which forms part of the system for gathering and processing earthquake data. There is a registration complex in the observatory connected with the central geophysical station, "Dushanbe", which collects information from Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan.

EFFECTIVE FILTERS

Specialists in land reclamation have obtained a reliable filtering material which practically can never wear out.

Meant for protecting drainage systems from clogging with all, it is much cheaper than fibreglass linen formerly used for this purpose. Its production has started at the experimental artificial leather plant at Ozolnaki settlement, Latvia.

The new material is made from the so-called carded fluff supplied by textile enterprises of Riga.

VIEWPOINT

Miners benefit from new machines and technology

Viktor STAROSTIN

In the past three years alone more than 22,000 million rubles were invested in the reconstruction and technical re-equipment of mines and open-pit pits. According to experts, within the next 2-3 years the level of mechanization of work in the faces of inclined and gently dipping seams will reach 78 per cent. Now the mechanized complexes account for about 70 per cent of underground extraction. Almost fully mechanized new generation mines have appeared in the USSR. Among these mines should be made of the Alexei Stukhanov mine in the Ukraine, which produces 8,500 tonnes of fuel daily.

Large-scale introduction of new mining technologies which make work easier is going on. One of them is the hydraulic technology with the help of which coal is washed out of the seams by water jets under high pressure.

The question may well arise: what do miners gain from large-scale introduction of new machines and technology? What are the social consequences of replacing manual labour with mechanization? Don't many miners stay out of job under the circumstance?

The fact is that new mines are being opened along with the reconstruction and re-equipment of operating ones. So, miners are always in demand. But when the deposits become depleted, as, for instance, at the Shervchenko mine in Donbas (the Ukraine) then teams of miners go to work on other mines, in this particular case on the new Krassnoarmeyskaya-Zapudnaya mine, nearby.

It happens that there is no possibility of providing a miner with a job in the same district. In this case he is offered a job on other deposits. Those who do not want to leave their city or settlement are given the opportunity to learn new trades at state expense and then get absorbed into other branches of the USSR national economy. This is what happened to miners of some collective farms in the Moscow Region coal basin. Difficult enterprises, mainly machine-building, set up with due foresight in mining cities, provided the underground workers with jobs.

But in most cases miners do not have to change their profession. In the USSR their work is highly remunerated. What's more, high-level technical equipment at mines and open-pit pits does not cut down their wages but rather raises them and at the same time improves working conditions. This is particularly obvious at already reconstructed mines.

The immediate result of the introduction of more effective technology at mines is a subsequent reduction in working hours from 36 to 30.

Besides, raising labour productivity, new machines and technology also increase the incomes of coal-mining enterprises and thereby contribute to the growth of accumulated funds of miners' teams that are spent on advancement of culture, welfare and medical services at the mines; housing, construction and first-class recreation facilities as well as on rest in sanatoriums and holiday homes.

Soviet miners have a number of advantages in social security and insurance. Their annual paid leave is one of the longest in the country — from 30 to 45 days a year. They retire at 50 years of age. In other industries and enjoy the highest pension.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

SARSAT — A RESCUE SATELLITE

PRAYDA reports that an international satellite rescue system, the SARSAT, which is intended to save those in distress on the high seas, has already saved over 350 people from different countries. The system was designed to meet very stringent requirements placed upon an emergency communications system: global scale and quick response, accurate automatic location of disaster. Four countries — the USSR, the USA, Canada and France — have decided to set up such a system. The KOSPAS was developed by Soviet specialists, and SARSAT by specialists from the USA, France and Canada. Both parts of the system are fully interlinked.

In June 1982 the Soviet Union launched the first satellite of the system (Kosmos-1383) and started flying tests according to an agreed programme. The second Soviet satellite, Kosmos-1447 and the first American satellite, the NOAA-B were launched in March 1983. At present three Soviet satellites are orbiting the Earth. Last December the Americans launched another satellite to replace the first one which developed malfunction in June 1984.

The latest meeting of the coordination group, held last year in Leningrad, arrived at a unanimous conclusion that the stage of system demonstration and evaluation had ended and that it was ready to enter the stage of pilot operation. The newspaper believes that the successful cooperation of the four countries testifies to the possibility and necessity for different countries to combine their efforts to use outer space for peaceful purposes only.

COMPUTERS FOR MEDICAL APPLICATIONS

The country's first children's resuscitation consulting centre with an automatic system for diagnosing diseases has been set up in Leningrad, writes IZVESTIYA. The very name of the centre suggests its function, says Prof. Igor Voronov, chief paediatrician of Leningrad. The centre's computer diagnostic system distinguishes eight states hazardous to a child's life. All diagnostics is made on the basis of simple clinical symptoms, such as pulse rate, breathing, body temperature, colour of the skin and so on. The classification of threatening condi-

tions is made in such a way that, apart from the diagnosis, it is also possible to offer recommendations on needed medical aid.

Diagnostic efficiency is enhanced by simulation modelling. Sometimes a physician who failed to determine the symptoms of the threatening condition lets the moment for effective treatment pass. A simplified diagnostic model rules out such cases with the help of a formalized questionnaire. When filled in it contains data on temperature, blood pressure, etc., estimated in points and summed up. If the sum exceeds a certain level it means that the patient's condition is dangerous. Despite its simplicity this procedure is "very accurate". It is a good companion to preclinical physicians.

ECOLOGY AND AVIATION

Studies into the ornithological situation at airports in the Magadan Region are nearing completion. They are being conducted at the request of the civil aviation board by the scientists of the Magadan Institute of biological problems of the North, writes the newspaper VOZDUSHNY TRANSPORT. Objects of investigation are the city's major airports and adjacent territories within the radius of 20-30 kilometres.

Special attention was paid to the coastal airports because the routes of mass migration of birds pass along the coastline. In this connection the problem of ensuring reliable ornithological forecasts is especially acute in that area.

The routes and the altitude of spring, autumn and seasonal bird migration and nesting places have also been studied.

Results of investigations have revealed that the sites of some airports are inappropriate from ornithological point of view. Probably, when building new runways this fact will be taken into consideration.

Large-scale work of this kind is just beginning in the country and the task set is rather modest: to give an ornithological description of airports, notes the paper. At the same time researchers have provided aviators with a zoological idea about corresponding regions. With this aim in view the written reports were supplemented with the photos of birds which live and migrate close to the airports, and practical recommendations regarding the time, direction and altitude of bird migration, seasonal fluctuation of their number and other factors were given.

ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES

YEVGENY GLEBOV

Well-known Byelorussian composer Yevgeny Glebov is working efficiently in various genres. He is the author of symphonies, cantatas, oratorios and writes music for theatre, cinema, and pop singers as well. But his choreographic works have made him more popular than anything else. They form the basic part of the repertoire of the Byelorussian Bolshoi Opera and Ballet Theatre and are staged quite successfully in other Soviet theatres.

All the main characters in Glebov's ballets can be traced to literary works. Thus, the story "Alpine Ballad" by the well-known Byelorussian writer Vasil Bykov is the basis of a ballet under the same name which brings us back to the grim years of the war against nazism. "Thy Ulysses!", "The Little Prince" and "The Barbed Wire" are based on the works of Charles de Coster, Antoine de Saint-Exupéry and the Byelorussian poet Yanka Kupala.

What made the composer resort to characters of various epochs and peoples?

I am deeply inspired by characters that personally the conscience of my peoples, share their aspirations and sorrows, says Yevgeny Glebov. The works which serve the literary basis for my ballets are about such people. They lived and acted at different times and in different countries. But they have something in common that draws them together and makes them related. This means to strive for light and not be indifferent to others' sorrows, to be ready for self-sacrifice in the name of kindness, justice and human ideals.

What attracts you in the genre of ballet and why do you give preference to it in your compositions?

Ballet is a wonderful fusion of music and plasticity, a language



more remarkable in expressiveness, I think, even more than words. It gives unlimited freedom to the expression of creative imagination precisely by its independence on the word.

Formerly a ballet was more concrete, linked more closely with some event of the subject matter, frequently representing a diverse movement of dances, whereas a modern ballet draws more and more towards a generalized development, to symphonization. Noteworthy in this connection is the appearance of ballets and concert numbers based on symphony music: ballets based on the music of Dvořák, Shostakovich, Benjamin Britten, Paul Hindemith and Gustav Mahler. The synthesis of music and plasticity, of dance and modern choreography approach enables a composer to address the audiences with the language of symbols.

I am very much sure that there is a great future in store for a modern ballet which expresses thought of common importance.

Lyudmila MAKARENKO

Marina Tsvetayeva's poetic theatre

Showing the first-night performance of the play "Three Ages of Casanova", the Vakhtangov Theatre of Moscow recently invited audiences to the world of poetic characters of Marina Tsvetayeva. A composition based on the plays "Adventure" and "Phocion", as well as the verses of the outstanding poetess was written by Yevgeny Simonov, the theatre's artistic director.

The creative work of Tsvetayeva was highly appreciated by our teacher Yevgeny Vakhtangov, says Ye. Simonov. His untimely death did not allow him to materialize on the stage the production of her poetic dramas. Our play is a tribute to the memory of the outstanding director and an attempt to realize his dream.

Following the author's step by step in our production we tried to dispel the myth about Casanova as an adventurer and a lover. We wanted to make audiences visualize a different Casanova — a gifted man of letters, a philosopher, thinker, a man about whom one of his contemporaries said that he never betrayed honour, let alone courage.

The role of Casanova in the serious years of his life is played by three actors.

International artistic exchange

In 1984, over 100 Soviet artistic groups and nearly 300 soloists, among them people known worldwide, gave performances in several countries. Some 150 foreign collectives and more than 200 soloists visited the Soviet Union over the same period. Altogether, the USSR had such cultural exchange with 90 countries.

These figures were given by Oleg Smolensky, director of the USSR Goskonsert, perhaps the biggest collective impromptu specially set up for organizing tours of foreign artists in the Soviet Union and visits of Soviet groups abroad.

According to Smolensky, the current year of international artistic exchange will be a very busy one mainly because of celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of Victory over fascism. Under the umbrella of this jubilee there will be events like USSR Days in Poland, Hungary, the GDR, Czechoslovakia; Days of Soviet Music in Bulgaria, as well as other activities with the participation of noted artists.

There are plans for the Symphony Orchestra of the Leningrad Philharmonic (conducted by Yevgeny Mravinsky) to tour Scandinavian countries. The

State Symphony Orchestra of the USSR (conducted by Yevgeny Svetlanov) will give concerts in Spain; the unique Moscow Children's Music Theatre will perform in Italy, while West Germany will play host to the famous Ballet Company of the Bolshoi Theatre, etc.

For its part the USSR will receive many foreign artistic groups.

FACTS and EVENTS

Operetta. The Voronezh Opera and Ballet Theatre has become the first company to stage Lope de Vega's "The Gardener's Dog", in the genre of operetta.

Ballet. The ballet "Macbeth" by Sh. Kallash, staged by the Aaly Opera and Ballet Theatre in Leningrad, is another music piece of Soviet Shakespeareans. It portrays fantastic images and everyday life, the world of lofty feelings and covert evils.

Books. The Sovetskaya Eniklopediya Publishers are putting the finishing touches to the Popular Art Encyclopaedia which will incorporate four thousand items — long and short stories, references and explanations. Nearly two thousand black and white, and about 2 hundred coloured reproductions of world masterpieces will be included in this unique publication which will familiarize readers with arts of all countries from ancient times to our days.

'INVISIBLE MAN' RELEASED

The film "Invisible Man" based on the works of Herbert Wells and with Andrei Kharitonov in the title role, was recently premiered in Moscow.

The "Invisible Man" is my debut, said the film's director Alexander Zakharov. The choice of the genre of science fiction is not accidental. I am attracted by the extraordinary pattern of the miracle. For example, our invisible man disappears before movie-lovers. With cinematographic technical facilities the scene may be shot with all the details. Such an effect is attained with X-ray photography.

The bundle contained a plaster mask which is to act as the main character.

Through an attraction the film reveals the nature of its main characters. But the socio-philosophical motive must not vanish behind circus tricks. The book of Wells was written in a polemic with the theory of Nietzsche about superman. The scientific discovery, which turned out to be in the hands of a rebel-individual who is guided by profit, greed and a yearning for power, is becoming a threat for the entire mankind.

My character, says Andrei Kharitonov, is attractive by the fact that, in the final analysis, at the cost of his own life he corrects a terrible mistake. But the discovery dies together with him.

What is needed for science to serve only humane aims? This question will be put to spectators by the film version of the famous novel.



"Almond Tree in Bloom."

An exhibition of Azeri, Tajikistan painter, Farhad Khalilov, has opened at the Central Artists Club in Moscow. His works have been displayed in different picture galleries of the country and abroad, but the present exhibition is the biggest: it has brought together everything painted by Khalilov of late. His works are full of light and purity. They are modest, deprived of diversity and outward effect.



"The Portrait of His Wife"



A scene from the play "Three Ages of Casanova".

WHAT'S ON?

February 9-11

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.) 9 — Puccini, "Tosca" (opera); 10 (mat) — Tchaikovsky, "The Nutcracker" (ballet); 10 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.) 9 — Verdi, "La battaglia di Legnano" (opera); 10 (mat) — Yurovsky, "The Criticism Sails" (ballet); 10 (eve) — Puccini, "La Bohème" (opera); 11 — Tchaikovsky, "Riviera" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.) 9 — Peltzman, "An Old Comedy"; 10 (mat and aft) — Gladkov, "Khotabych"; 10 (eve) — Milyutin, "Girls in a Flurry"; 11 — Lehar, "The Merry Widow".

FILMS

The Heavy Burden (Turkmen film studios, USSR).

About a young chairman of a collective farm who bravely uses new methods in farm management.

BUSINESS

Transportation of foreign cargo via USSR

Five years after setting up V/O Soyuztransit, transit of goods across the Soviet Union has nearly doubled, according to its Director General Anatoly Nazarov. During this period the number of countries to which goods are transported has also increased.

Now goods across Soviet territory go not only to Europe, the Far and Middle East countries, among the partners of Soyuztransit are now firms in America and Africa.

The bulk of transit goods goes along the Trans-Siberian container route. Taking into consideration preferences of partners, a new form of service meant to control transit cargo with the help of an automatic management system — will be established on this route in

1985. Practically all containers will be dispatched by special routes to reduce transit time.

Goods carried via Soviet territory include metals, chemicals, grain, sawn timber, paper and foodstuffs. Vehicles play a major part in transit services. In 1984 they conveyed about 200,000 tonnes of cargo, said Anatoly Nazarov.

Many firms willingly use Soviet water routes. Hundreds of thousands of tonnes of goods are transported to the Caspian ports of Iran by ships from the seaports of West European countries along rivers in the European part of the USSR.

Activities of Soyuztransit, stressed Anatoly Nazarov, help expand foreign economic contacts of the USSR and promote trade relations between various countries.

For mutual gain

The 9th joint session of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet committees on economic cooperation was recently held in Tokyo.

Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, comments on its outcome:

Our committees concluded eight cooperation agreements for the development of individual industries in the eastern part of the Soviet Union. Under the agreements, Japan will sell machines and equipment in exchange for timber, raw materials for the paper-and-pulp in-

dustrial, oil and gas, etc., or services, including transit of Japan freight via the USSR.

The general agreements encourage the development of productive forces in the Soviet East, offer a continuous supply of raw materials to Japan and ensure large orders for its industrial products.

The 12th five-year plan period and subsequent years will see an intensive exploration of rich areas of our country along the Baikal-Amur Railway. Its completion opens up wide prospects for participation by other nations, including Japan.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY HELP DEVELOP ZHLOBIN METALLURGICAL PLANT

V/O Metallurgimport has signed a contract with the State Concern Voest-Alpine (Austria) and the firm Danell and Co. (Italy) at the USSR Foreign Ministry offices. It provides for cooperation in the construction of a complex for the production of metal cord and rolled alloy steel at a metallurgical plant in Zhlobin (Byelorussian Republic). The first phase of this plant

for the production of sectional rolled steel from scrap metal was built by the same firms and went into operation in November 1984.

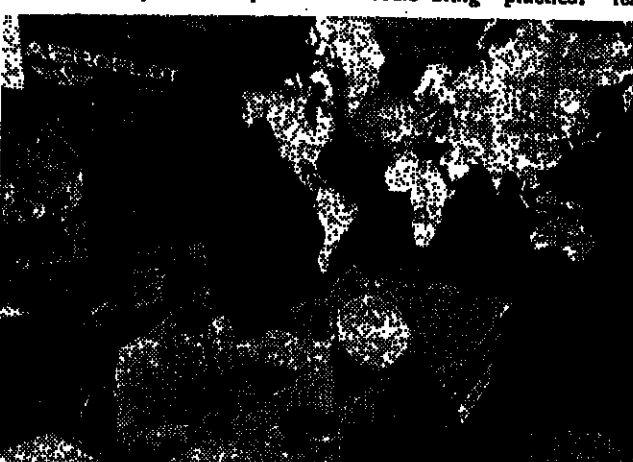
Present at the signing ceremony were: N. Petolichev, the USSR Minister of Foreign Trade; H. Liedemann, Ambassador of Austria to the USSR and G. M. Giulio, Italy's Ambassador to the USSR.

DEBUT FOR ITALTEL IN MOSCOW

The Italtel company of Italy has held several meetings, sponsored by the Sytco firm, with representatives of various ministries in Moscow.

We have come to Moscow to establish our first business contacts with Soviet telecommunications specialists, managing director, Maria Bellario, told MNI. Our discussions touched on the work done by Italtel firms in telephone communications, data transmission, office and factory communications, transmission systems via copper cables or optical fibres and electronic components and circuits.

The visit by Italtel representatives is one of the many meetings sponsored by Sytco's Moscow office, said its director Bruno Rossi. We think that the appearance on the Soviet market of firms hitherto unknown is an effective way of widening bilateral trade, economic and scientific and technological links. Our firm has for nearly 20 years now maintained close business ties with various Soviet foreign trade organizations. Over the period many Italian firms, which had no connections whatsoever with the USSR, are now its reliable and steady partners. I wish the current meeting would bring practical results.



Civil aviation features prominently in Soviet-Italian cooperation. Today air services run on a scheduled basis by Air India and Aeroflot link Moscow, New Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay and convey 30,000 passengers a year. The Aeroflot IL-86 has started flying to New Delhi offering new possibilities for growing passenger traffic.

At the Aeroflot office in New Delhi.

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Cosmetics for export

The aroma of blooming roses is a volatile captive locked in glass. These words from one of Shakespeare's sonnets can aptly describe the Soviet perfume "Kamenny Tsvetok" containing the fragrance of roses and jasmine.

Soviet perfumes "Kamenny Tsvetok" and "Krasnaya Moskva" have been popular for almost 50 years. They won the Grand Prix at a World Exposition in Brussels and are famous not only in the USSR but in many countries as well.

The graceful bottles of Soviet perfumes "Natacha", "Nezha", "Kamenny Tsvetok" and "Krasnaya Moskva" appeared ten years ago in London, Rome and Paris shops, side by side with the famous brands of French scents. Their feminine fragrance has gained world appreciation. More than 30 countries import them.

The annual output of Soviet cosmetics industry is about 800 million bottles of various scents and 700 litres of eau-de-Cologne. Many of them are in the centre of women's attention.

French perfumes are very popular in the USSR. Their high quality, combined with requirements of fashion, is very attractive.